

LEUKEMIA—William Dameshek, M.D., Professor of Medicine, Tufts University School of Medicine; Senior Physician and Director, Blood Research Laboratory, New England Center Hospital, Boston; Consultant in Hematology to the Surgeon-General, U. S. Army; and Frederick Gunz, M.D., Ph.D., Hematologist, Christchurch Hospital, Christchurch, New Zealand; Late Research Fellow in Hematology, New England Center Hospital, Boston. Grune & Stratton, Inc., New York, 1958. 420 pages, \$15.75.

This book, while reflecting the extensive experience of Doctor Dameshek and his group, does not limit itself to the authors' personal feelings. The entire field of leukemia is covered, together with the related myeloproliferative disorders and multiple myeloma. The classification of leukemia is that most generally employed, but the confusing term leukosarcoma is introduced to cover the lymphoma group and the reticulosos; the latter group of localized diseases is not included in the book. It is interesting to hear that in a high proportion of cases of acute leukemia, the blood picture is of little help in differentiating the type of leukemia. Electron and other microscopic and chemical means for studying leukemic cells are reviewed. The illustrations for the most part are very good, although details of single cells are only fair. The general symptoms of leukemia, the clinical picture of each variety, diagnosis and treatment are discussed at length. There is an extensive bibliography, but the index is somewhat limited. Some historical background is presented as an introduction to various sections.

While very readable, one will find this book more valuable for reference than as a monograph for cover to cover reading. It is highly recommended for internists, hematologists, radiologists, pathologists and investigators whose work brings them in contact with the leukemia problem.

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AN INTRODUCTION TO CHILD PSYCHIATRY—Stella Chess, M.D., Associate Clinical Professor of Psychiatry, New York Medical College; Associate Attending Psychiatrist, Flower-Fifth Avenue Hospitals; with a foreword by Lawrence B. Slobody, M.D., Professor of Pediatrics, New York Medical College. Grune & Stratton, 381 Fourth Avenue, New York 16, N. Y., 1959. 254 pages, \$5.25.

DYNAMIC PSYCHOPATHOLOGY IN CHILDHOOD—Edited by Lucie Jessner, M.D., Professor of Psychiatry, University of North Carolina, School of Medicine, Chapel Hill, North Carolina; Faculty and Training Analyst, Washington Psychoanalytic Institute, Washington, D. C.; and Eleanor Pavenstedt, M.D., Associate Professor and Director of Child Psychiatry, Department of Psychiatry, Boston University School of Medicine, Boston, Massachusetts; Faculty and Training Analyst, Boston Psychoanalytic Institute, Boston, Massachusetts. Grune & Stratton, 381 Fourth Avenue, New York 16, N. Y., 1959. 315 pages.

With rare exceptions, the literature in Child Psychiatry consists of diverse material, often excellent, but scattered in journals, collections of articles, and, in the last decade, a series of recorded symposia on growth and development. These two books represent further extensions of efforts to compile such current knowledge for different readers.

The book by Dr. Chess has been designed as a reference book for physicians in general. It presents a fairly clear statement of the practice of Child Psychiatry today. It also shows how child psychiatric techniques, both of diagnosis and management, can be utilized by practitioners other than psychiatrists. One senses that there is considerable emphasis on the organic aspects of childhood disturbances, but the concluding chapters stress the dynamic approaches in such psychiatry and demonstrate clearly the manner in which an analytic psychiatrist goes about the process of diagnosis and therapy.

The collection of articles edited by Jessner and Pavenstedt is designed much more for those actively working in

the field of Child Psychiatry. There is a very real attempt to survey research methods and highly sophisticated treatment methods in this book. It is an excellently organized text, bringing up to date the most active approaches in understanding the many still unclear areas of the psychopathology seen in children.

HENRY H. WORK, M.D.

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INDIVIDUAL AND FAMILIAL DYNAMICS—Science and Psychoanalysis, Volume II—Edited by Jules H. Masserman, M.D., Professor of Neurology and Psychiatry, Northwestern University. Grune & Stratton, New York, 1959. 218 pages, \$6.75.

This book contains the December 1957 and May 1958 transactions of the Academy of Psychoanalysis. The meetings were divided into formal and informal discussions of two unrelated problems of psychiatry, the masochistic patient and the changing concepts of familial and social dynamics. In each section papers were presented and a discussion followed. Perhaps the most striking aspect of this book and in a way a unifying element is the emphasis on the changing concepts in psychiatry pursuant to these two important areas. In each section there is a thread of historical development running throughout.

Part I consists of papers on various aspects of masochism, a panel discussion, and finally a panel review. Numbered among the many contributors are Leon Salzman, Clara Thompson, Paul Hoch, Jules Masserman and Sandor Rado. There are excursions into such areas as masochism in religion, animal experimentation, therapeutic principles, technical difficulties, dynamics and psychogenesis, and countertransference problems encountered with the masochistic patient. There was general agreement on certain essential characteristics of the masochistic problem, i.e., masochism is a ubiquitous adaptive technique involving attempted atonement and a kind of investment for future gratification.

Part II retains the same format and is concerned with the subject of familial and social dynamics. Included among the authors are psychiatry's principal investigators in this field: Nathan Ackerman, Don Jackson, Theodore Lidz, Dorothy Terry, Lyman Wynne and Gregory Bateson. The contributors make it clear that present day psychiatry will no longer subscribe to the position that man can be adequately understood when viewed in isolation.

Martin Grotjahn traces the development of family therapy and Nathan Ackerman also applies the historical approach in tracing the changes in psychoanalytic concepts of the family. Don Jackson explains his application of some communication theory concepts in the understanding of the family. Fleck, Lidz, et al., note that incestuous and homosexual problems occur frequently in the family of schizophrenics and they attribute this to the family disorganization and role confusion. Cultural and subcultural differences in value systems are discussed by John Spiegel, and the consequent necessary modifications in psychotherapeutic approach are discussed. Alexander Gralnick fittingly closes by appealing for a more benevolent view of the families of patients and makes the plea that we do not view families merely as "the cause."

In the discussion of both subjects one is struck by the obvious progress that has been made since Freud's original contributions and it is encouraging to see this body of psychoanalysts so readily criticize, modify and change older psychoanalytic concepts after the recognition of their historical importance. This book is readable, at times entertaining and witty and is, for the most part, informative and enlightening. There is much that is applicable to the treatment situation.

ROBERT F. IVERSON, M.D.